CANADA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TORONTO, Fridsy, July 27, 1855. Toronto flourishes. Nesrly thirty-six years since I remember it a miserable collection of buts and hovels, inhabited by less than two hundred families, most of them poor, many of them shivering with fever and ague. One slow-going steamboat, and only one, was seen at its wharves but once in ten days; the country round was a dark, unbroken forest, and three wretched cordarcy paths introduced the solitary tenant of the wilderness to the undrained, unpaved, miry clay sloughs of despond called streets, in "dirty " Little-York."

But the elements of fortune, wealth and greatness were scattered about in abundance; its barbor was the finest fresh-water haven on our Continent; its ferine, incult rear country was excelled nowhere for heavy-wooded rich farm land, now a plain, open, well cultivated wold-and Toronto has become the center or business-place of one of the richest wheat-growing regions in America, a well-built elegant city of some 44,000 inhabitants, (same number as Rochester, on the opposite side of Lake Ontario,) and it collects a larger revenue at its custom-house than Quebec, or any other port in the Canadas, Montreal alone excepted.

One Toronto railway-the Northern-is finished up to Lake Huron; another will be opened this Fall down to Whitby, and before long to Montreal and Portland; a third railway will connect us next November with Hamilton, Niagara Falls and Detroit; and a fourth—part of that grand finan-cial fraud, the Grand Trunk—will unite Toronto with Guelph on or before January, 1856, and via Guelph with Goderich and Port Sarnia on Lake

Excellent macadamized and plank roads enter Toronto from the cast, west and north, and I have nowhere in the Union seen a more elegant avenue to any city than the sixty-mile road in rear of Toronto, best known as Yonge-st. Carada has everal thousands of miles of rail-

way either a her statute-book, or begun, or in progress or finished: but, like our canals, none of these railways yield a profit. One of them has made a dividend, but not out of clear gains. Yet the editors and schemers here have a new idea under consideration-a ship canal from Toronto to Lake Huron, entering it in the Georgian Bay. The cost, some eighteen or twenty millions of dol-lars, would be defrayed by our British friends, who are in the humor of lending, and make very little inquiry as to where the money goes. There is no known terminus to human credulity. whether about things seen or things unseen.

flush of money, quite now, though her manufactures are few. We bor row prodigious sums in London-but systematic checks upon wasteful expenditure we have noneour actual Provincial debt equals or exceeds that of the United States' Federal Government, including the vast sums we have lent to our land and stock jobbing gentry to help to make railways stock jobbing gentry to help to make railways which will never pay anybody any interest—our Public Works" yield a mere nominal return—

but our farmers are in the receipt of large returns for their produce, our public lands sell very weil, and our imports being large and the tollage high, considering our Colonial position, our banks col-lect the specie, scatter their paper (very poorly secured in the long run) far and wide, and the outlay on 500 miles of railway now in progress, and on other local exoteric improvements, saying nothing of the immense number of fine houses and villages, and saw and grist-mills which our people are building, is large. There is no end to Cana-dian puffs: we can't be beat at these inflations. Mr. Hincks, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Ross, and other of our managing decury, with their decurion, Sir Al-England, catching moonlings and jobbernowls with a very shadowy exegesis, aided by prospectuses, and ending in ruin bankruptcy, as I must suppose, to many both here

The Canada Assembly voted a hundred thousand dollars last Fall to the widows and orphans of the army of the Crimea. I asked a very cautious Frenchman how that grant happened to get his vote, and the reply was: "We Canadians have been suspected ever since 1837; some show of sympathy and loyalty will serve us in London, "help our credit, help our railways, and make "money plenty." He used the grant as the fisherman uses bait, and may have been wise in his gen-

The Legislature subscribed \$60,000 to \$80,000 to enable Canada to make a grand show at the Paris Canada was once French-part of it is still—and a creditable exhibition from Canada would be gratifying to a country which settled Canada 300 years ago. Among other things prize essays were invited, and a young lawyer here who served his time with Sir Allan Macnab got prize No. 1. It is an agreeable puff of this country, magnifying our resources, and being well circulated in the proper directions in Europe, will help us to borrow more money, and coax more settlers hither. We have "Know-Nothings" here-no scarcity of them-but having lands to sell, railways to build, harvests to get in, and canals to dig, they are more discreet than yours. "No "fowler spreads his net in the sight of any bird," and the versatile Mr. D'Arcy McGee, who now goes it strong by the side of the Rev. Orestes Brownson for a return of the happy days before Luther's or Calvin's reform broom swept off the Florentine Pope's plenary indulgences, is here lec-turing, and laying the foundation of a Roman Catholic immigration from "the States" The head of the Church of England is to depend for Canada on the Papa of the Church of Rome—Palmerston upon

The Paris Prize Essay, as approved by Sir Edmund Head, values the real and personal estate of Canada West at two hundred millions of dollars, which is a tenth higher than the assessments made on oath-but it forgets to tell that full one third of all that real and personal estate is owned by or mortgaged to strangers out of Canada.

1. The Canada Company obtained from step-

mother Britain millions of aeres of the finest lands in Canada West for a song. They lease it to ten-ants, or grant to purchasers, are ever buying, and own full six millions dollars werth of excellent

2. Canada also owes fifty millions dollars, which the upper country will have to pay the beaviest part, principal and interest. It is chiefly due abroad.

There is a large company of "Loan and 3. There is a large company of Trust" usurers in London who borrow there at three per cent, and lend to us Canadians on mortgage at eight or nine. They thus hold much property in Canada.

4. Of lands granted to governors, councilors, bishops, priests, colonels, and other military men, either never saw Canada or are absentees, or of lands given to or inherited by individuals bought by them for a trifle, or otherwise held abroad and not for the resident population, there are millions of acres included in the above prize

5. Much of the bank stock and other personal estate of the upper province is owned by persons in Europe, and some in the United States. Though assessed here as our property, millions of dollars worth of goods in the stores of our merchants are purebased and held on credit in Europe, or in the United States, at interest.

—I had written thus far when Mr. Langevin's "Essal Couronne," and Lord Elgin's "Prospects "of Canada" came to hand. Their object is to describe Canada, and I inclose them herewith. The misfortune is that such a functionary as Lord Elgin condenserate to scaled a functionary as Lord. Elgin condescends to occlude truth, obumbrating his dispatches with, not error merely, but fals-hood. Messrs Glyn and Baring issued in London their prospectus for what they call the Grand Trunk Railway, early in 1853. Attached to it was a dispatch, Lord Elgin to Sir J. Pakington,

"the province remote from each other," and he named the six routes, one of which was Third Great Western, from Hamilton to Wind-

Now, this statement was untrue, and his lordship intended to deceive his countrymen when he

From Windsor to Hamilton, part of the grand or main line through Canada, there are 1854 miles, fairly entitled under the act to the £3,000 per mile; but from Hamilton to Niagara Falls, 424 miles, with a rise of ground in the last 17 miles of nearly 490 feet, the railway was to be used to carry the trade away from the Canadian to the United S ates seaports, Boston, Albany, New-York, &c : or, as his lordship states (page 8) "the multiplica ion of railways connecting the Southern bank of the St Lawrence with different points on the coast, have diverted a portion of the trade of that river from the Canadian scaports to those of the United States." In the Canadian statute, that part (42) miles) was excluded as not a part of the Grand Trunk, but in August, 1851, a special act was signed by Lord Elgin, allowing \$600,000 to \$1,000,000, to be drawn from the Treasury, to tap the Canadian Railway by that side-line from Hami ton to Ningara Falls: and his lordship next year resorted to the shabby deception of telling the Queen that royal aid had not been given to the side-line of 424 miles, but that Hamilton was 228 miles from Windsor, though it is 421 miles less! This 424 miles tapping act is also omitted from Wicksteed's official index to our statutes, under the heads Hamilton, Great Wes'ern, and Grand Trunk - and the better to deceive Grand Trunk subscribers in England, as to the real value of the route, Messrs. Glyn & Baring s explanatory map to their prospectus of the proposed railway contains other railways made and to be made as far south as Baltimere and St. Louis, yet excludes the New-York and Erie, the New-York Central, and the Western, from Albany to Boston-all of them rivals to the

Grand Trunk. With such royal agents as Lord Elgin, Messrs. Hincks, Ross, Macnab, Cayley, &c. it is deception all round. HARRY VANE.

HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, July 23, 1855.

I have lately had the pleasure of meeting at a friend's the gentleman who was the clerk and one of the interpreters on board the English ship Martin Luther, which you will remember arrived here on the 1st of the present month with 580 Chinese "free colonists." He, I may observe, is a native of New-York, and from his statements the suspicions I previously entertained have been fully confirmed. He declares that the Chinese had not the most distant idea of the lives they were to lead in this Island when they left their native land; that although they had all signed "contracts," yet they were to a man totally ignorant of the contents or meaning of those contracts: that had not the most gross deception been used, these unfortunate people would never have been induced to leave China; that they had no thought that they were to toil as slaves, but on the very contrary; that being an in-nocent, simple minded race of men, they were easily persuaded to believe the most preposterous statements that were made to them for the purpose of inducing them to come to Cuba.

I know not whether the respectable firm in Liverpool who are the owners of the Carpenteria and dartin Luther, the last two ships that have brought Chinese to this Island, are aware that these passengers are no less than absolute slaves, and bat their ships are as much slavers as are any of those fast-sailing craft that bring Africans from Af rica, to intercept which England has spent so vast an amount of treasure and sacrificed the lives of so many of her sons.

Writing the word slaves is suggestive. I know

of a sale of Africans made within the past fortnight, who had been but a very short time on this island, but for each of whom the man who sold them possessed a cedula of security as well as certificate of baptism, and every one of whom had been taught to say that they had belonged to a percon resident in a distant part of the Island. fact of these cedulas being so easily and surrepti-tiously obtained, cannot be unknown to Gen. Concha, and were he really bonest in his professions to put down the slave trade, he would instantly recuset the decree compelling the registration of all slaves, as enacted by his immediate predeces-sor, the Marquis de la Pezuela, and which Gen. Concha abrogated soon after his return to this Island: but no, he will not do this because it would be an aonsission that Gen Pezuela was a wiser man than himself, and because, as I am thoroughly convinced, he has no desire to see the African Slave-trade abolished. On Friday of last week issued a decree of which the following translation.

In order that celulas of security to slaves may not be used for the clandestine introduction of negroes by obtaining under fictitious names, a number of secoulas exceeding the number of slaves owned and because the decree of December 19 h uit, although it establishes a fine of \$10 for every Slave who has not a could, imposes no punishment for the opposite case, of obtaining an excess of cedulas over the actual num-ber of slaves possessed. I have therefore deemed it requisite to add the following articles to the above

requisite to add the following articles to the above mentioned decree:

"ART. I. Proprietors or holders of slaves who ask for more cedulas than corresponds to the number of slaves in their presents on, shall pay a fine of \$50 for each and every cedula in excess.

"Art. 2. When Governors, Licut-Governors, or "Captains of Partide" have suspicious of fraud being practiced, they will proceed to verify the number of slaves with the number of cedulas issued.

"This operation will always be made by the Govern or or Licutenant-Governor and to this effect Captains of Partide will make to them 'the corresponding 'report.

ART, 3. Governors and Lieut.-Governors will have power to impose the fine mentioned in Art. 1, and they are required to make a report of each case to the Superior Government
"ART. 4 Should there be indications of the fault

having been committed in conjunction with any clan-destine introduction of negroes, or if by an examina-tion of the cedulas of the previous half month, it ap-pears that the cedulas have been assigned to Africans not slaves, the charges will be laid notore the proper tribunal, which will proceed in the matter in accord-

ce with the law. (Signed)
"Harane, Ju y 19, 1835. "JOSE DE LA CONCHA." Lord Brougham it was, if my memory serves me, who once said that no law could be framed through which he could not drive a coach and four; and this may be Gen. Concha's excuse for the laxity of his last decree, which I have not the slightest hesi tation in stating will be easily evaded. Is it not quite plain that the "Captain of Partido," previus to making his report to the Gove nor or Lieut. Governor, may-nay, will-for a consideration, give intimation to the owner of the estate of what he is about to do, and thus enable the party to make the requisite arrangements—by the borrow-ing from his nelabbor, for instance, the requisite number of "negroes" to "verify," or rather to agree with the number of "cedulas" he has demanded. We who are resident in Cuba know full well the effect a few "ounces" prudently bestowed will produce even upon an officer of a higher rank

"Captain of Partido." Ger. Concha, however, is not in earnest when he states he desires to suppress the African Slave-trade. Were he, the visit of the Governor or Lieut. Governor to the Estate would have been ordered to be made without affording the proprietor any opportunity to receive notice of the inte visit, or to prepare for it.

Quite an excitement has been occasioned since I last wrote you, by Benigno Gener having been again made a prisoner, on the charge of having presented Mrs. Pinto with a plaster bust of her de-ceased husband; and on the 17th inst. a young gentleman named Luis Tayas, who has been employed in the Savings Bank, was supplied with his pass port for Spain, the bust having, as I understand, been made at his house.

en made at his house. I observe by the New-York papers received here, that you have had a scorching time of it. Here the weather has been truly delightful. With a assuring the Secretary that Government here had a secretary that Government here had the weather has been truly delightful. With a single exception, the mercury in my thermometer "considerable length, linking together districts of (a self-registering one) has never reached above

88 deg. Fahrenheit, and this, with our delightful sea breeze and frequent showers, has been far from

unpleasantly bot.

The official paper of this city, of the 15th instcontained the sentences agreed to by the final tribunal in this island, to be passed upon some of the
parties charged with being connected with the re-

cent conspiracy.

The following is a list of the sentences: Don Mariano Ramirez, six years' imprisonment in Ceuta: Don Benigno Gener and the refugee Don Miguel Cantero, each to four years' banishment to the Peninsula, under the vigilance of the authorities at the place to which her Majesty's Government may destine them : I'on Alejo Iznaga Miranda and D. Francisco Perez Zuniga to two years of like banishment and vigilance; Don Domingo Guiral, D. Ciriaco Frias Cintra, D. Vicente de Castro (who resides in New-York) and some eighteen other parties are declared innocent and absolved from all punishment.

We have nothing in the shape of epidemic disease here. There are, of course, some few cases of yellow fever. The weather-wise foretell a se-

vere hurricane season.
P. S.—It is reported that some few cases of cholera have taken place in this city. I regret to notice the arrival yesterday of the American ship Hound, from Macao, with 208 Chinese free colonists.

LATE FROM RIO.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A SEA CAPTAIN.

From The Baltimore American, July 27. The bark Lapwing arrived here yesterday, bringing Rio de Janeiro dates to 21st June. The question between Paragnay and Brazil is temporarily terminated, the President of that Republic having given the entistaction which was required from him by the Imperial Government. The Commander-in-Chief of the Brazinan squadron was dismissed for not having compiled in part with the orders given by the Government. The Brazilian steamer Tocautions. which left Rio on the 11th uttimo, at the distance of a few miles struck against the Danish bark Indiana, on her voyage from Hamburg. The and commercial marine advices received by this arrival will be found elsewhere.

We have received by Captain Kelly, of the Lapwing the following particulars of a most brutal mur der committed on board the ship Sea Witch, Captain Frazier, b. und to China from New-York:

The clipper ship Sea Witch, Capt. Frazier, oweed by Howland & Aspinwall of New York, arrived in the port of Rio Janeiro on the 16th of Jane, and on being boarded by the officer of the Customs, it was discovered that the cap am had been murdered. The Custom-House Officer immediately sent for a guard and took charge of the ship. The American Coustl, Mr. Scott, was then notined of the affair, and he, secompanied by Capt. Rowan of the Uniter States orig

panied by Capt. Rowan of the United States orightan briege, promptly repaired on board. The monwere all put in irons, and Mr. Scott entered into an examination of this melancholy affair.

From the evidence taken, it appears that on the night of the 5th of June, between the hours of 12 and 4, the first mate, who then had charge of the deck, went to the room occupies by the ship's surgeon, Dr. Brobeky, and hurriedly requested him to get upstating that he believed the Captain was murdered. The Doctor immediately arose, and on entering the Captain is spartment, beheld him bathed in blood, and he immediately gave the alarm. The watch on deck came cown and assisted the Doctor to raise the Captain, and on carefully examining the wounds it was discovered that the skull had been fractured by three distinct blows, each blow being sufficient to have distinct blows, each blow being sufficient to he caused his dea h, as the skull was absolutely driven on the braic. The Captain died the next day and the body was threed in a ho, shead of spirits. The ship was then in the latitude of 24° S, and in the longitude of 27° W., about 200 m less from Rio. The Douter insisten upon soing into Rio as the nearest port, but the nate wished to keep off. However, the Poetor fold him he suspected him as the murderer, and if he mani-tested the slightest symptoms of treachery he would shoot him. This seems to have overswed the mate, as

he put into Ric. On the 19th of Jure, Dr. Rudenstein of the United On the 19th of Jure, Dr. Rudenstein of the United States beig Bainbridge, accompanied by Dr. Pennell, a physician resident h. Rio, made an examination of the body. They discovered three fractures in the skull, and that these were the cause of his death. On examining the apartment of the mark a martine soike was four d which, being applied to the fractures, fixed them exactly, and further, there was a deep indentation in the wood of the cabin has above the cautalus head.

the wood of the cabin just above the captain's head to which the hear of the marline-spike also correspond of And, on examining the marline-spike more close by, a small pertion of paint was discovered which was denuted by chemical tests as of the same quality as that of the cabin. The second mate on being examined stated that the the markine spike had never been pamted; he first thought it had.

The examination Laving proceeded thus far the Con marine was knocking off the irons Spencer drew a kille and stabled himself in the left breast. The wound is slight as the knife glanced over the ribs, and the wreteled man fulled in his wicked attempt. He was carefully attended and conveyed to prise main until the Co:sul can send him to the United States. All the men except three have been liberated, and they also will be set free as soon as examined.

Thus far circumstances point very strongly to the mate as the perpetrator of the crime. Mesers. Maxwell, Wright & Co., the agents of As-Mesers. Mexwell, Wright & Co., the agents of Aspir wale & Co., have charge of the ship, and will expedite her upon her journey as soon as possible. The Consul appointed Capt. Lang to the command of the ship, and be has remained on board during the whole of the examination, diligently performing the trying duties of this melancholy occasion. The body of Capt. Frazier, we are informed, will be sent to New York in the ship Union, which was about to sail when the Lapwing left.

Correspondence of The Baltimore American.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, June 19, 1855.

Bio De Janeiro, Tuesday, June 19, 1855.
Our last circular advice a were under date of the 12th inst.
Indroxtys—Bignaroutry s—decepts of Four have been 16,756
bbs, from the Linited States, 1,255 bbls, from Europe, and equal
to 5 656 bbls, from Chill. Sales have been inner of 1,771 bbls
Baitimore City Mills at 25660 cr., 1,555 bbls, Baitimore extra
125 cr. 4,455 bbls, Richmand City, Mills at 337 and 367 cr.,
and 1,365 bbls, Trieste soid to arrive previous to above receipts
from United States at 377, less 45 cr., 1

On stock in all hands may be estimated at 40,000 bbls, of
which quantity 15,444 bbls, Baitimore and 1,000 bbls, dichmond
City Mills remain in first.

Ver quote Baitimore City Mills at 23 228; Richmond
28205;

O's quote Bailmane Cry Aims & Second Receipts and the citize course of the market depends entirely upon receipts.

From the neighboring markets we are without later detes.

From the neighboring markets we are without later detes.

A markings Domiaries—Receipts have been 25 peckages.

Ve quote Drills, brown 30 in., 2050/210r.; bleached Delis 170r.;

Prilins, good 30 in., 2350/210r.; Boott Bine Drills, good 30 in., 2550/210r.; Boott Bine Drills, good 40 in., 2550/210r.; Boott Bine Drills, good 40 in., 2550/210r.; Bootte patterns in also, 30 in., 2560/210r.; do. 27 in., 2160/220r.; Shirting, 30 in., 35 or 18tr.; do. 36 in., 160r.; do. 37 or 39 in., 140r.; Osnaburgs, Oc., 39 was for reced scalence, credit.

15 of 1811; do 36 m., 1801, do. 27 d.25 m., 1801; Osmborigs, 220; Wyard for good qualities, credit.

AMERICAN BEALS—arrived three corroses; sales, one cargo Tellow Fine, with ut an assortment, at 75 dozen, one cargo Red Fine of good assortment at 28 P dozen.

We beg leave to call the a tention of our friends to the necessity of seading with every cargo an assortment of lengths, and the pine that cortains the most roam is liked the best, and will

that colling the most income our last have averaged about its Colling States, & EXPORTS—CONFRE—Sales since our last have averaged about 10.00 bigs per day, principally for the United States, at 350.00 gight of arrote. Our market is firm for good grades, which are in demand, while the bulk of the stock i composed of law qualities. We quote American note 4500.00 gight, elections of good first and superiors 4500.00 4450.0, the inter rate for thoire semples of superiors enters in the 3500.00 4450.0 gight for the grades of the gradient section of good first and superiors 4500.00 4500.00 gight for the instear set for 100.00 4500.00 gight for the instear of section of section of section of section of the section of section of the section of section of the section of the year, few results are willing to go, and by the properties of the section of the year, few results are willing to go, and by the properties of the section of the year, few results are willing to go, and by the properties of the section of the year, few results are willing to go, and by the properties of the section of the year, few results are willing to go, and by the properties of the section of the year, few results are willing to go, and by the properties of the section of the year, few results are willing to go, and by the properties of the section of the year, few results are will fing to go, and to go the section of the year. See the first and by replaced to a 72 decrease. See the first and the ruled to a 72 decrease of the properties of the section of the year. Pertit, is the August — Stock 2, 200.00 below and out on seeks; last sales at Richmond Sig. Philadelphia 300,000 credit.

Name, 10 the June — Stock 2, 200.00 below Questations 200.0276 for

at Richmond Sil; Philadelphia 30:100 credit.
Fanar let June -Stock 3-672 bils. Quetations 20:10271 for Baltime set Silpson for Richmond City Mills.
Rio Gaston, 20 June - Without much in stock. Quote Richmond Silpson, for Baltimore Silpson for Richmond Silpson for Silpson - Without much in stock. Quote Richmond Silpson for Silpson - Marchan quoted 8-101 Spanish nett. Burson Avec, 3ist August - Lactusie at 812 25 on board.
We remain, respectfully, you frames and servants.
MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co.
N. B. - Represented by our partners, W. H. D. C. & Rube C.
Wright, Estrimoro

Promisers Row .- Shortly after 10 o'clock on Thursday night a fight took place at Lafavette Hall, between James Irving, of Poole notoriety, and one Jacob Someriadyke, in which the latter was very severely bandled. John Morrissey, a notorious individual, was present and kept back the crowd until the fight, which lasted about ten minutes, was over. The porice were not notified of its having occurred until he parties had left the house. Somerindyke was taken sway in a conch by his friends, and yesterday afternoon proceeded to Long Island to recruit. The fight grew out of an old grudge between the parties.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

From The New-Orleans Picayane, July 21.

The steamship Charles Morgan, from Indianola and Galveston, arrived this morning, bringing Galveston papers to the 19th inst. and other exchanges.

The following account of a desperate fight with a party of Indians is copied from The San Antonio

party of Indians is copied from The San Antonio Ledger:

On Saturday evening, June 30, some fifteen Indians surrounded the house of Mr. Weetfall, who is well known to most of our citizens, and who lives on the Leone, some thirty-five miles below Fort Inge, and in this County. The attack was made upon Mr. Westfall while he was absent from the house, leaving at the time no occupants in it but a Frenchman named Louis and a large dog. It seems that the Indians had been lying in whit for some time, and took this opportunity to attack him. Mr. Westfall, however, succeeded in getting back to his house, wounded in a dangerous manner, the ball striking him in the left breast high up, and coming out at his back under the opposite shoulder. He fastened the door, and the Indians then commenced an attack on the house. Louis and Westfall now commenced shots with them in rapid succession, but Westfall was fast failing from loss of blood. Louis approached an aperture in the wall in order to make sure aim, and was shot through the heart, fell and expired. The faithful dog, on seeing Louis fall, and the blood streaming from his body, became fractic with rage, and rushing out of a small aperture, sprang among the Indians, scircel one and were very garment from his body, and was on the eve of killing him, when he was shot and overpowered by the demons in human form that surrounded hum. Poordog, he has nobly sacrificed his life in defense of his master. Well may the poet say: dog, he has nobly sacrificed his life in defense of his master. Well may the poet say:

My dog, the trustiest of his kind,
With gratitude indances my mind.
Westfall, overpowered by the loss of blood, could
only support himself now by holding to the walls of
the house; but nothing daunted, he tore a large aperture in the wall and stuck his gun out, in order to keep
my appropriates. The Indians, no doubt thinking. ure in the wall and stuck his gun out, in order to keep up appearances. The Indians, no doubt, thinking they would have a long siege and many of them being severely wounded, left, taking with them all the horses belonging to the ranch. It was now night, and Westfall remembers of crashing to his bed which was the last consciourness he had until Sunday evening, when he found hims if lying on his bed covered with blood that had come from the wound and from his mouth; but he was not able to come from his bed until Monday, when from the steach of the dead body in the room be found something most be done. With great effort he succeeded in dragging the body about twenty feet, but could get it no further. At sunset on Monday evening he started toward Fort lunge for assistance, but succeeded that night in getting only four Mondey evening he started to a true to the sistance, but succeeded that hight in getting only four miles—and on Weenesday evening he arrived at a house in the vicinity of Fort Inge, where he procured assistance and is stul nive, and his physician has

etrong hopes of his recovery.

Mr. Westfall is a man of strong frame and extraor-Ginary constitution, which accounts for his remarkable escape. He is a terror to the indians and is known on the frontier by the name of "Leather Stock-"ing." The Indians without doubt were the Lipaus, to commit their murders, plundering, &c., and then take shelter in Mexico.

The Galveston News of the 19th has the following

aragraphs:
We learn that a large number of cattle are dying in We learn that a large number of cause as designary before and Laberty Counties from some peculiar disease which those acquainted with it call "sharbone."
The cartle are first attacked with a swelling on some part of the body, which, if scartled and burnt, generally disappears, but if neglected goes on a green and it is a possible to the place first attacked, is on or mar the chest death follows some until the animal chokes and dies. If the place first attecked is on or mear the chest death follows soomer than when a less vital part is affected. Some persons suppose the disease is caused by a fly, but the more probable suggestion is that it is the effect of the grack ish water the cattle have used during the late drought. A meeting of the American party was held in Galveston on the evening of the 18th 10st. There was a large arter dance. The News, in its report of the proceedings, says:

large arter-datice. The News, in its report of the pro-ceedings, says:

J. S. Sidoor, Esq., took the chair and amounced.

Col. John Manly, who read the Philadelphia planform
of the American party, with an addendum proposed
by a Conmittee or the Wigwam of this cive, which
proposes to leave our the term "Roman Catholie" in
the 5th section, and substituting for it "those who ac"knowledge allegiance to any toreign prince or poten"tate, &c."

The same paper also has the following paregraph: We are told that the wiresame or paregraph: The same paper also has the following peregraph:
We six told that the wig-sams or lodges of the
Know-Nothing party in this city, Houston and Richmond, baving been organized under the dispensations
from Louisiana by a gentleman from New-Orleans, do
not consider themselves bound to adhere to the State
Grand Com cil, which is the controlling body of other
lodges organized throughout the State under Philadelphia dispusations by Gen Houston. Members of the
wig-warm in this city say that they will not adopt the
ficket for State officers put forth by the Grand Council, and that they are privileged to vote for any candi-

cii, and that they are privileged to vote for any candidates they plesse on the State tisket, provided such candidates a contive born differs.

The brig Mary, from New York, has brought to Gal-

The brig Mary, from New-York, has brought to Galveston a large proportion of matricles for the construction of the light-house at subme Pass.

The Austen State Gazzette of the 14th list., has the following account of an awful tragedy:
On last Sunday moraing a little before daylight a German ranged Frederick came to the house of Perry Malone, residing some twenty-one miles up the Colorado, and asked for mile. He was well known to Mr. Malone, and had been some time previously employed by him and by many of his neighbors. Mr. Malone rose from his bed and went out to the house warre it was key to procure the milk. Meantime Frederick threw off his shot, ouch and set down his guo. He then unkept to procure the milk. Meantime Frederick threw off his shet-pouch and set down his guo. He then un-Mrs. Malone was sleeping aimed a Mrs. Malone was siesping aimed a deady clow at the least. She jumped from the best, and artering a pieceing shrick, called out to her husband that Frederick had stabled her to the heart. Mr. Malone dropped the milk-bowl in his hands, and running into the house snatched his gum. He asked for the German. His wire, after catching her breath several times, was able to te 1 him that be had fled from the house.

able to tell him that he had flest from the house.

Malone pursued him against the remoustrances of the family, and reaching him at a short distance, halted and fired. His gun snapped. The German again flest and endeavored to run round the house. Malone took the opposite direction and headed him fle fired, and the gun again snapped. He then took hold of it by the barrel to strike the murderer. The German seeing that Malone was not able to fire, approached him with his knife drawn. Malone allowed kim to come within a few feet, and then springing upon him with his utraked gun he brought it down upon his with his u-raised gun he brought it down upon his head and cleaved him to the ground. He lay appar-ently dead. Malone left him and ran to his wife. She ently dead. Malone left him and ran to his wife. She was dead. The children at this time e lied out that the mind rer had returned to life. He left her, ran toward him and saw him reviving. He called for an ax. The children would not bring it to him. Then taking a rope he tied the fiends arms behind his once, left him and returned to the house.

No one can account for the monstrous deed. Ten children, mostly small, are now cut off forever from a kind and devoted mother.

FROM KANSAS.

The expelled Free-State members have held a meeting and called a mass convention of all who are in fa-vor of making Kansas a Free State, to be held in Lawrence on the second Tuesday of August, to take into consideration the situation of the Territory in reference to its government.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat :

Kansas, Monday, July 23—5 P. M.
Governor Re-der has taken upon himself the responsibility of veteing all the bills that have yet been presented to bim. He states in his Message that there is nothing objectionable in the bills themselves, but this he does not and will not consider the Legislature as being in legal session. He bases this opinion upon the fact that the Legislature has removed from Pawnee without authority, and in contravention of the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Furthermore, he informs the Assembly, in a very peremptory tone. e informs the Assembly, in a very peremptory tone but if it persists in its removal the Executive and the agislature must act instependently of each other. The and passed them over sgale through both branches, by large majorities. Great excitement prevails in con-querce of this act of the Governor. The Legislature is determined to insist upon its course, and the Gov-ener is equally stubbern in his refusal to recognize the laws they may pass. What the result will be is at present beyond conjecture.

Correspondence of The Boston Arlas.

LAWRENCE, Monday, July 9, 1855.

The organic act of the Territory says the persons having the highest number of legal votes in each district for members. "shall be declared by the Governor" to be duly elected;" but this Legislature supersodes "to be duly elected;" but this Legislature supersedes
the Governor, and rejects the persons "duly elected,"
and supplies their places with men of their own choosing. Take it for granted that the persons receiving
certificates at the first election were not residents of
Missouri, and that they were not elected by armed
bends from that State; also grant that they were competent to make laws, instead of being obliged to import
them; even then, I ask, would not the ejectment of
the men with the certificates of election from the Governor and the as mitting to their seats of other men the met with the certificates of section from the Governor, and the acuitting to their seats of other men, rullify the whole thing! Can such a body he legally the Legislature of Kansas! And if not the Legislature, how can they make or import laws for the Territory! Can an elegal besty pass legal enactments! The citizens of Kansas generally have regarded the whole thing as a farce, and no more the Legislature.

of Kansas than was the body that held its sittings at Jefferson City last Winter; but now they look upon it, if possible, in a worse light still. Will Congress ask us to respect the doings of such a set of men! Rather will it not make it a capital offense to offer them the least countenance! Whether Congress, or the President, or an angel from the White House, asks us to respect their foolery, called laws, we are resolved to do no such thing, and we give due notice to all concerned in advance. In teking this position we ask no favors from the White House, for the occupant of that establishment I as not sufficient force at command to render us any assistance, when we ere invaded and subjurgated by a foreign people, and we cannot reasonably expect any interference from that quarter when we throw off the yeke of bondage. If the Executive will leave us alore in the future, as he has done in the past, we will take care of ourselves. We have a right to ask this much. If he has no aid or sympathy for us when the enemy contes in like a flood, we expect he will have no aid or sympathy for the enemy when he goes out is like manner.

As the body of men called our Legislature is not and

out is like manner.

As the body of men called our Legislature is not and cannot be respected by the people of Kansas, knowing as they do that it is a fraud and ourage, we of course are without a government. There is no law-making power here, and will be none emanating from the Gen-eral Government. What then is to be done? Are we to live without law forever? One thing remains to us, yes two: we can adopt a free State Cons itation by the votes of our own people, and apply for admission to the Union as a sovereign State. If admitted, well to the Union as a sovereign State. If admitted, well, but if rejected, we can imitate the conduct of some of Britain's Colonies in 177c. To ask of us to recognize such a Legislature as this is asking more than mea who walk upright can grant, and we have but very few of the crawling breed here. Will the next Congress admit us to the Union with a free Constitution if we apply 1. True, our nomination, is not become we apply ? True, our population is not large at present, but it is increasing at a very rapid rate. Never did a country, unless, perhaps. California, settle up so fast as this. To go on an eminence and see huncreds of farm-boures with thousands of acres under cultivation where nine months since there was not a single residence, is a thing that can be cone only in Kansas. Never before in the United Sta es has such a beautiful Never before in the United States has such a beautiful country been opened to settlement, and of course none has ever filled up so rapidly and with such intelligent, enterprising and moral people. What a sight was witherset at Lawrence on the 4th. At, audience of from 1.500 to 2,000 persons assembled where less than one year ago was an unbroken wilderness—and such an sudience! I have never witnessed a more intelligent or orderly appearing another in any place, and an sudience! I have never witnessed a more intelligent or orderly appearing audience in any place, and the performances, with the exception of the oration, were of a high order. One thing was particularly significant, nothing but strong Free State sentiments could be made to go down. The loudest cheers were given for the hardest thrusts against oppression.

July 11.—Since writing the above I learn that the Governor has declared that he shall not recognize the designs of the Legisla ure, as in establishing the temporary scat of Government at a place not authorized by law le is not bound to regard them. He takes the position, I am told, that they have repealed the act of Congress.

A meeting of the Free-State representatives, who

are turned out, will be held at this place to day to consider what course it is best to pursue. C. Rosinson.

From The Chicago Democratic Press,

All our information hither o with regard to the organization of the Kansas Legislature having come through Pre-Slavery mediums, it is likely hat in one point we have done injustice to Gov. Rector. According to the statements contained in the following letter he presented papers to show the idegality of the election of some of the members, but no notice what

election of some of the members, but no nonce whatever was taken of them:

PAWNEE, K. T., July 7, 1855.

You will no doubt be astonished at the new light trown upon legislation, constitutional law, and the rowers of Congress, by the Legislature of Kansas, which adjourned from this place vesterial after a session of five days. The first bill introduced after the House was organized was to adjourn the Legislature from this place to the Shawnee Mission, or Manual Labor School, located about two miles from Missouri, Mr Hutchiuson, a Free-State member, made a

spread against it, ar, using that the organic act authorized the Governor to locate the first Legislature and determine the place for holding its sessions; that they had no power to order the Governor to move his office and heart in and locate it permanently at the Indian School; that he Government had been at the expense of fitting up here, two story stone building, sixty feet long by a large two story stone building, sixty feet long by thirty wide, with suitable desks, &c., and the citizens has beets at much expense in preparing for their accommodations; and the officers at Fort Kiley had generously offered them whatever accommodations they should lack in the town, with a carriage at their series the of expense to take them to and from their should lack in the town, with a carriage at their service, free of expense, to take them to and from their place of meeting. He thought it unwise, unne essary and contrary to the organic act making it a Territory, &c. The Speaker, Mr. Stringfellow, said there was no use in spending time to discuss this bill. They had determined what course to pursue two months ago. They had told Gov. Reeder what to expect, &c. The bill limitly passed. The Governor velocal it. It was then passed by a two-third majority. A Committee was appended to wait on he Governor and tell him the result. He replied that by that act they had disthe result. He replies that by that act they had dis-solved themselves; that he should not follow them nor

take any further notice of their proceedings. They were no longer a Legislature.

Early the first or second day of the session a reso-Early the first or second day of the session, a reso-nuisor was intreduced appointing a committee on con-tested elections, with instructions to examine persons and papers. No seat was contested. No person was sent for. But on the second day after their appoint ment the committee reported that they had a large builde of papers put into their hands by the Governon concerning election francis, &c., but they had not opened them. They had also concluded not to examire the persons elected at the May election, and hold-ing sears by the authority of the Governor's certificates, as they had determined before they came here how to dispose of this matter. They would therefore recommend that all persons elected at the first election of March 31, in Kansas, whether in the opinion of the Governor they were elected legally or illegally, should be entitled to their seats, and that all those elected at the sec

cond election should retire. This report was adopted.

And the members holding Free State principles were expelled without trial or examination.

One of them (Mr. Jessee) said as he had not been heard before the committee, he would state to the Hune that he was clerk of the first election, held in the third representative district. This ends on the the third representative district. That early on the day of the election, before many of the settlers had come in, a body of armed men from Missouri, numbering about three bundred men, came to the polls, and took violent possession of the ballot box. They drove away the officers appointed by the Governor, and put

away the officers appointed by the Governor, and put in some of their own number.

They then proceeded to vote in a Pro-Slavery delegation from the District. The people repudiated it, and the Governor set the election aside as illegal and ordered a new one. The result was that at the next election the Free-Soil ticket was elected by an over-powering majority. And he had no doubt but that three fourths of the voters in Kansas were for making it a Free State.

Mr. Wattles said that as his days of legislation were

Mr. Wattles said that as his days of legislation were drawing to a close, he must express his admiration to the House for the frankness and openness which has characterized all their proceedings. He thanked the Charman of the Committee on Coutested Elections for his frankness in disclosing to the House and the North this new and unheard of method of dealing with persons holding contested seats. He also thanked the Speaker for his candor in stating that discossion on these questions was of no use, as they were determined on by the Pro-Slavery party two months ago, and they had told Gov. Reeder so. He also thanked the House for expelling him from it as a member. They had fairly come out and made the issue. He was ready to take it up as they had laid it down, untrammeled and unembarrassed by any other question. ready to take it up as they had laid it down, univam-meled and unembarrassed by any other question. Shall Kansas be a Free State or a Slave State? Let the sovereign squatters of Kansas determine this. It is to such a place as this that they want to go,

where they can intimidate and overawe the legislation of the country.

THE WAR IN THE WEST. From The Worcester Spy.

From The Worcester Sty.

Our people have a great deal to say at present about the War in the East; we should like to know what their opinion is about the War in the West. The war in the East is interesting to all of us, for all of us are men, and we are interested, more or less, in whatever affects humanity. But the war in the West is our war, and immediately concerns our honor, or fame, and our freedom; and it ought, therefore, to be of much more interest to us that anything that can take and our freedom; and it ought, therefore, to be of much more interest to us that anything that can take place outside of the United States. In the East, rival nations are contending for the mastery over each other; the issue of their combat will decide nothing more than a question of European policy—it will not settle any question of moral or political principle. In the West, liberty is assailed by slavery, with all the legion of ruffians which the latter can purchase to aid her in her unhallowed work, and in the issue of that contest is involved the humina ion of to a Republic and the subjection to Slavery of all the territory which she now claims.

war in the West is therefore a much more impertant war to us, to our country, and to our posterity, than the war in the East s. Will our people continue then to turn their eyes towards Sevastopol, and will then to turn their eyes towards Sevastopol, and will they hear with indifference, that Liberty is being griven from Kansas?

It is of no use to appeal to the General Government to recress the wrongs of the settlers in the Territory. It is one of the misfortunes of our political system that such an imbecile as Frank Pierce, and such traitors as

his Cabinet, can hold the reins of Government for four years in spite of the people's scorn and indignation. We must submit to the term of penance which the election of such an automaton as the present apology for a President has imposed upon us. But while we submit we can still appeal to the sovereign—to be people. The Cabinet at Washington has seek Kussainvaded by armed men from Missouri; the laws stablished for the government of that Territory set at the ance by those reffines; he ballot-boxes broken as the hallots of the actual scalers destroyed; the five at the immigrants threatened because they refused to recognise these drunken fillibusters as wardens and clerk of election; the polling stations taken possession of election; the polling stations taken possession of and a spurious Legalature elected, and yet is zero moved a muscle to correct these of sing abuses. of election; the polling stations taken possession of and a spurious Legislature elected, and yot it never moved a muscle to correct these of long abuses, he winked at them—it as proved of the n—it escourage them; and it inspirited Stringfe-how and his gang to proved in the career which they entered on. The leaders of the invasion of Kansas met at Pawner as the Legislature of the Trition; and in defined of the United States, as represented by Governor Roder and the Territorial laws, they adopted the sat of government to the borders of Missouri, ejected every man who was fair y elected to a seat in the Legislature, gave Slavery a legal tenure in the territory, constituted every Missourian who shall register himself as such a veter in Kansas, passed as edict for the puppose of testing the opinions of all immigrants to Kassas on the Slavery question, and proposed that her. England settlers be especially required to sway the gance to the laws of Missouri and to the Fugitar Slave edict. Still the General Government remains of Missouri ruffianism in Kansas, and the program of the next act of the play is issued. String fellow at Missouri, to amex to K. T., Platte County, M. This set of annexation would give to Kansas all fix self-defensive asso intion—all the press destroyers as swash bucklers of Parassville, &c.; and it would fin Kansas a population which would at once entitles. Kaness a population which would at once entitles to ask admission to the confederacy as a State. Itis scheme which Frank Pierce, ne doubt, approves of Douglass would assuredly like to see, it accomplises and Atchieve will certainly do sill be can to contaminate it; but what will the people of the Northm

to it?
Will they sanction it? Will their representative approve of it? Will they give authority to this as all other acts of the illibusters by admitting Kanswith Slavery into the Union? This is the question which the people must answer in 1856. THE WHEELER SLAVE-CASE.

FOUR COLORED MEN ARRESTED. FOUR COLORED MEN ARRESTED.

From The Philodelphia Evening Bulletin, July 2.

John Ballard, William Custis, James S. Braddoct James Martin and Isaiah Moore, the four colored measurested on a charge of participating in the Wheel Slave rescue were before Judge Kelley this morning on a writ of habeas corpus. These men were charged before Alderman James B. Freeman with assault and battery. They were held by the magistrate in \$7,000 each to answer the charges against them.

The case of John Bullard, alias Rabbit, was first called.

alled.

Col. Wheeler was called and sworn—He then a

colled.

Col. Wheeler was called and sworn—He then a peated the evidence that has already been published. He said that Ballard was pre-cot and caught him by the arms rudely; he, Ballard, said that if I resiste they would cut my throat from ear to ear.

The witness was cross examined by Mr. Poirce, and in reply to his questions, said:

The persons accompanying me were my slaves ander the laws of North Carolina; they were accompanying me voluntarily through a free country to a free country. I was going to Nicaragua as Miniser from the United States; these servants were never with as in North Carolina; they were never with as in North Carolina; they were never with in North Carolina; they were never with in North Carolina they were my slaves under the law of North Carolina because I am a civizen of the State; I got them in Virginia; they were slaves then I have owned them some three years I believe; the branches of the family are owned by my family; the name of the woman is Jane; in the South slaves goerally take the simame of their owner; I presume a would be known as Jane Wheeler; the boys are son 10 or 15 years old respectively; I so not know the pre-cise age; the youngest was out at service the years; Nicaragua is a free country. I was carrig them as free people as my family. I The witness her explained that he ness to be free people was that they went of their own free will.]

The question of the commission of highway robber by the defendants was here mooted. District-Atonay Mann abandoned that charge, saying that the chargot highway robber by the defendants was here mooted. District-Atonay Mann abandoned that charge, saying that the chargot highway robber by the defendants was here mooted. District-Atonay Mann abandoned that charge, saying that the chargot highway robber by the defendants was here mooted. District-Atonay Mann abandoned that charge, saying that the chargot highway robber by the defendants was here mooted. District-Atonay Mann abandoned the property of his with them, a unbrella and other artic

that the servants had property of his with them, a

um brella and other articles.

Question by Mr. Pierce—" Do the laws of Nicaraga

Question by Mr. Pierce—" Do the laws of Nicarage all ow the importation of slaves!

Mr. Mann objected to the question.

Mr. Pierce replied that the action in this case had hitherto been based upon the ground that the paris were slaves. He desired to show by the wines use this party was being taken through the Free State of New-York, therebest sail for Nicaragua, and that as an embassador be would not break the laws of the State to which he was accurated.

Mr. Mann contended that Mr. Wheeler was not arr. Mann contended that Mr. Wheeler was a completent witness as to what were the laws of Ne ingua. These people were his servants, who herist r bond, and he had a right to protect them, and his right he had been deprived by the defendants. The Court sustained the objection on the grow hat Mr. Wheeler was not a competent witness as

hat Mr. Wheeler was had be laws of a fereign State.

The District-Atterney again remarked that beld

The District-Atterney and highway robbery, and me

he laws of a fereign State.

The District-Attorney again remarked that be his abondoned the charge of highwas robbery, and as the binding over on that charge was simply reliable.

The cross examication was then resumed.

I first saw Ballard on the boat; the whole she lasted I suppose, about three minutes; I first saw he he threat ned to cut my throat; I was precise at the time, but not excited; I was as cool as I ame this moment; I am sure he had hold on my; he we hold of my arm evidently supposing I was about draw a weapon; I had no weapon about me axes such as God Almi, atty gave me—my first; I did she could to prevent my property being taken away from me; I had my hand on the shoulder of the woman as said, "Jane, you know you have children and friend at Washington;" I said this to try and excite symathy among the persons about, to get them to let malone; sli three of my servants made an outer; know they halloed murder! I don't know with a them hellered; the mother said she know when he did not go voluntarily; I saw Welliamson the hold of her; she has two children in Washington; the has not yet come back; in reply to a question for the wards of the said she washington; the has not yet come back; in reply to a question for the wards of the first part of the wards of the first part of the wards of the first part of the washington; the has not yet come back; in reply to a question for the content of the wards of the first part of the wards of the part of the wards of the first part of the wards of the part of the wards of the first part of the wards of the wards of the wards of the part of the wards of the part of the wards of the has not yet come back; in reply to a question for his not yet come back; in reply to a question for Williamson Jane said she wanted to be free but in she knew where she was going; I had not promes to make her free; when we went to my fatter-inist the servants went with me; were not separated at we time until they were taken away; I was cautioned of a friend in the ears that I might have trouble with a

bolition friends.

Mr. Price asked that bail in the case be reduced. Mr. Price asked that ball in the case to the considered it exorbitant and oppressive.

The District Attorney said that highway robbet was impossible under the circu aster as under the word Pennsylvania, and the charge of beding price was merged in that of riot. He would therefore ask that Hallard be held to answer the charges of the c

seult and battery and riot
Judge Keliev said the question presented to the ja
dicial mind was simply one of bail. Assault and battery and riot were unfortunately very frequent of said to the community, and bail in such cases was tard fixed heavier than \$1,000. In the firement riot is
participants were seldom held in a heavier amount.

dragged a little arsenal about with them, and had not kets loaded with slugs to within an inch or two other

kets loaded with slugs to within an inch or two slugs muzzles, for the purpose of attacking their opposed, the actors were feld in \$1,000 enc... He knew series other serious instances, not necessary to meads where heavier bail was not required.

The defendants in this case were evidently poor and it was not probable that they were very slightness or accepts skilled in in ernational last, and at the rights and privileges of Embassadors slave of men. The Judge in conclusion, said to say nothing in the case to justify the demanding of exorbitant and he would reduce it \$1,000. He would exact pobable.

The case of William Custis was next called. Wheeler testified that this defendant was one of the way of the control of the con

men who took hold of him. The ball in the case also reduced to \$1 000.

Capt. Heath, Officer Wallace, and Mr. Joseph first were called and examiled as to the share the ballock, Martin and Moore took in the transaction of the exidence of these men it seemed that he boys kicked and cried murder as they were been passed off the boat. The woman, the witness that held back and seemed unwilling to go with the crowled to the carriage he waiting on Dock-et. All the wit to the carriage he waiting on Dock-et. All the wit nesses agreed that there was no noise of any security and very little excitement. Capt. Heath said the hing was done quietly and quickly. No one saw the head defendants last asins d do anything more than accompany the crowd. pany the crowd

District-A torney Mann said that he had before

case of these three defendants be could not see that the charge of inchway nobery and in the charge of it could be entained. These mad were quiet, and it did not appear that they were active in the proceedings.

e proceedings.

He thought that snother effense had been commed.

Three persons had been taken off against their districtions the law. ted. Three persons had been taken off against the consent, and this was an offense against the law, would ask that the defendants be held for this.